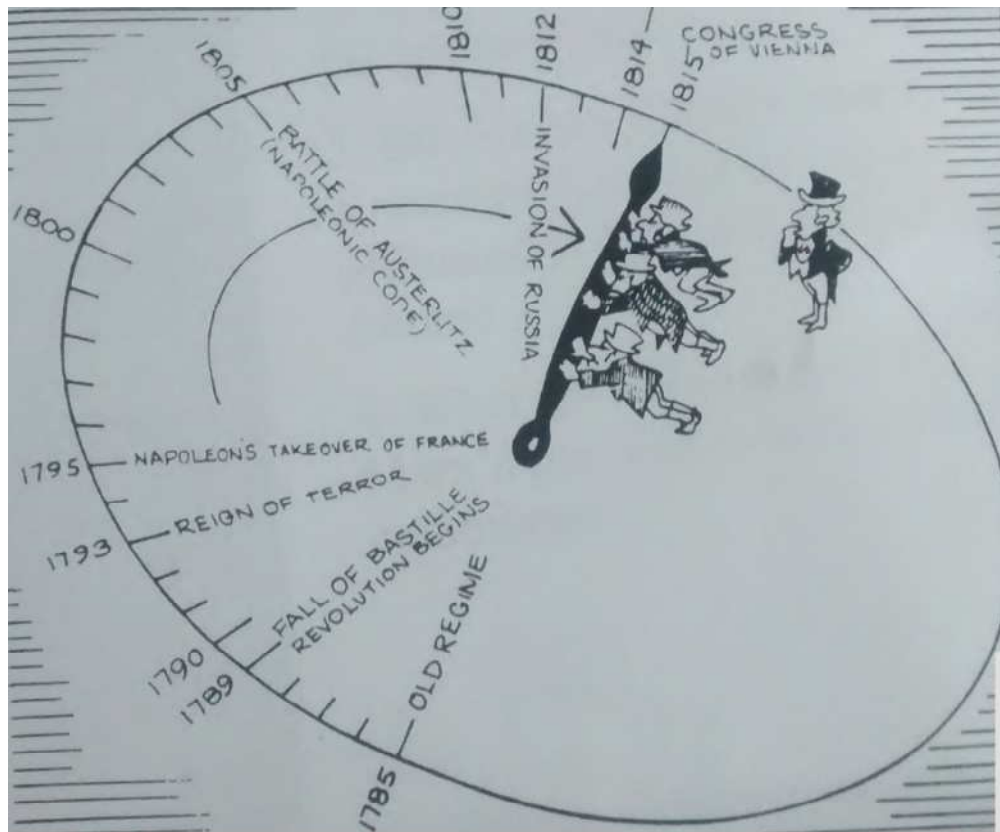


Ch. 21 Review





The Congress of Vienna - 1814-1815

Goals

- To redraw the map of Europe after the Napoleonic era
- To provide some way of preserving the future peace of Europe.



Klemens von Metternich
Conservative - Status quo
Prime Minister of Austrian Empire
- had a vested interest in suppressing
nationalism and liberalism




Principles of the Settlement

1. **Legitimacy** - returning power to the ruling families deposed by more than two decades of revolutionary warfare.
2. **Compensation** - territorial rewards for those states which had made considerable sacrifices to defeat Napoleon.
3. **Balance of Power** - the national boundaries of Europe were realigned so that one state could never again upset the international order and cause a general war.


Enforcement of the Settlement

1. **The Holy Alliance** - an idealistic and unpractical plan to squash the deals and politics of the dual revolution that existed only on paper. No one except Alexander of Russia took it seriously, and it became a symbol of repression of liberal and revolutionary movements all over Europe.
2. **The Quadruple Alliance** - Russia, Prussia, Austria and England - a concerted action to arrest any threat to the peace or balance of power. The great powers agreed to meet to solve each problem, not independently. Austria interpreted this as the great powers defending the status quo against any challenges or threats.



 **Holy Alliance.** Under the influence of the religious mysticism of the Russian Tsar Alexander I, Emperor Francis I of Austria and King Frederick William III of Prussia entered an accord to treat each other according to the precepts of the Christian religion. As a counterweight to the Quadruple Alliance, it served as a justification for repression against dissent.



 **Quadruple Alliance.** This Alliance grew out of the need of the Great Powers to create a stable Europe, and had as its initial impulse the creation of a buffer against a future French threat. Austria, Great Britain, Prussia, and Russia entered into the agreement as the basis for defining the balance of power in Europe.

Classical Liberalism

- ★ representative government
- ★ equality before the law
- ★ individual freedoms
- ★ unrestricted private enterprise
- ★ Laissez-faire gov/economy



Nationalism

- * derived from a common language, history, territory
- * territory coincides with state boundaries
- * Self-government
 - Us v. them
 - Minorities were often victimized



French Socialists

Economic planning, greater economic equality & state regulation of property

- * liberalism promoted competition and selfish individualism
- * Economic planning was necessary to promote a sense of community and protect the poor
- * Private property should be regulated by the government or abolished and replaced by state ownership

French Socialism

Henri de Saint-Simon

Charles Fourier

Pierre Joseph Proudhon

Louis Blanc

Karl Marx

"Scientific Socialism"

Bourgeoisie - Proletariat

A violent revolution

**would bring about a
classless society**

Karl Marx

**"From each according to
his ability, to each
according to his needs."**

Adam Smith

1:09



Karl Marx

3:22



The Wealth of Nations	Major Writing	Communist Manifesto
Capitalism	Economic principle	Communism
<p>Private ownership of the means of production</p> <p>Profits belong to the owners</p> <p>Government should have NO involvement in the economy - Laissez-faire</p> <p>The "invisible hand" of competition</p>	Key points	<p>Government ownership of all property & industry</p> <p>Profits belong to the government to be shared with workers (proletariat)</p> <p>A command economy</p> <p>Will occur after a violent revolution of the proletariat against the bourgeoisie</p>

Revolution in Greece 1821-1832



Europe in 1830



19th Century Britain

- * Landed aristocracy monopolized political power
- * Rotten boroughs
- * House of Lords dominated parliament
- * Corn Laws
- * Chartism
- * Reform Bill of 1832
- * Poor Law of 1834

19th Century Britain

- ★ The Irish Issue of home rule
- ★ Potato famine 1845+



Pre-1848 Tensions: Long-Term

- * Industrialization
 - Economic challenges to rulers.
 - Rapid urbanization.
 - Challenges to the artisan class.
- * Population doubled in the 18^c
 - Food supply problems → **Malthus**
- * Ideological Challenges
 - Liberalism, nationalism, democracy, socialism.
- * Romanticism
- * Repressive Measures
 - **Carlsbad Decrees** [Prus.]
 - **Six Acts** [Eng.]
 - Secret police created in many European states.



Pre-1848 Tensions: Short-Term

* Agricultural Crises

- Poor cereal harvests
 - prices rose 60% in one year.
- Potato blight → Ireland
 - Prices rose 135% for food in one year!

* Financial Crises

- Investment bubbles burst → railways, iron, coal.
- Unemployment increased rapidly [esp. among the artisan class].



Working & middle classes are now joined in misery as are the urban and agricultural peasantry!

Revolutions in 1848



Revolutions in 1848

- * Many different reasons for revolutionary activities.
 - Reactions to long- and short-term causes.
- * Competing ideologies in different countries.
- * Different revolutionary leaders, aims, and goals in different countries.
- * Some countries had no revolutions:
 - England.
 - Russia.



Vienna, 1848: The Liberal Revolution

- * The "February Revolution" in France triggered a rebellion for liberal reforms.
- * March 13 → rioting broke out in Vienna.
 - The Austrian Empire collapsed.
 - Metternich fled.
 - Constituent Assembly met.
 - Serfdom [robot] abolished.
 - The revolution began to wane.
 - The revolutionary government failed to govern effectively.



Revolutions in 1848

- * Many different reasons for revolutionary activities.
 - Reactions to long- and short-term causes.
- * Competing ideologies in different countries.
- * Different revolutionary leaders, aims, and goals in different countries.
- * Some countries had no revolutions:
 - England.
 - Russia.

Romanticism

- * developed as a reaction against the rigid classicism, rationalism and deism of the 18th century
- * appealed to emotion rather than reason
- * emphasized personal freedom and flexibility
- * destroyed the simplicity and unity of thought which characterized the 18th century. Not everything can be neatly explained

The individual as a thinking being







The power of nature . . .



Emotional and dramatic



Romanticizing country life





Romanticizing the Middle Ages
(Gothic)







Nationalism

Greece on the Ruins of Missolonghi

Eugène Delacroix, 1827





The Great Age of the Novel

- Gothic Novel:

Jane Eyre - Charlotte Bronte

Wuthering Heights - Emily Bronte

- Historical Novel:

Ivanhoe - Sir Walter Scott

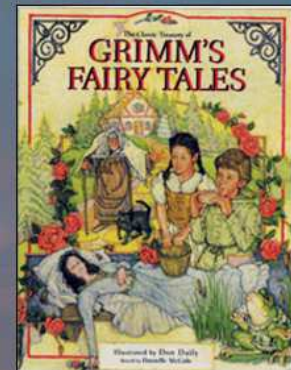
Les Miserables - Victor Hugo

The Three Musketeers - Alexander
Dumas



Other Romantic Writers

Jacob and Wilhelm Grimm
- *Grimm's Fairy Tales*



Johann Wolfgang von Goethe
- *Faust*

The Romantic Poets

- Percy Byssche Shelley
- Lord Byron (George Gordon)
- Samuel Taylor Coleridge
- William Wordsworth
- John Keats
- William Blake

Time – Percy Bysshe Shelley

*Unfathomable Sea! whose waves are years,
Ocean of Time, whose waters of deep woe
Are brackish with the salt of human tears!
Thou shoreless flood, which in thy ebb and flow
Claspest the limits of mortality!*

*And sick of prey, yet howling on for more,
Vomitest thy wrecks on its inhospitable shore;
Treacherous in calm, and terrible in storm,
Who shall put forth on thee,
Unfathomable Sea?*

When We Two Parted
– Lord Byron

*When we two parted
In silence and tears,
Half broken-hearted,
To sever for years,
Pale grew thy cheek and cold,
Colder thy kiss;
Truly that hour foretold
Sorrow to this!
The dew of the morning
Sunk chill on my brow;
It felt like the warning
Of what I feel now.
Thy vows are all broken,
And light is thy fame:
I hear thy name spoken
And share in its shame.*

Frankenstein

Mary Wollstonecraft Shelley (1818)

It was on a dreary night of November that I beheld the accomplishment of my toils. With an anxiety that almost amounted to agony, I collected the instruments of life around me, that I might infuse a spark of being into the lifeless thing that lay at my feet. It was already one in the morning: the rain pattered dismally against the panes, and my candle was nearly burnt out, when, by the glimmer of the half-extinguished light, I saw the dull yellow eye of the creature open; it breathed hard, and a convulsive motion agitated its limbs. How can I describe my emotions at this catastrophe, or how delineate the wretch whom with such infinite pains and care I had endeavored to form? His limbs were in proportion, and I had selected his features as beautiful. Beautiful! Great God! His yellow skin scarcely covered the work of muscles and arteries beneath; his hair was of a lustrous black, and flowing; his teeth of pearly whiteness; but these luxuriances only formed a more horrid contrast with his watery eyes, that seemed almost of the same color as the dun-white sockets in which they were set, his shriveled complexion and straight black lips.

